REPORT

- to the -

SANITARY AUTHORITIES

- of the -

EAST KENT (No. 3) UNITED DISTRICT

for the Year 1938

- by -

D. MacDougall, M.D., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT TO THE URBAN AND RURAL COUNCILS

COMPRISING THE EAST KENT (No. 3) UNITED DISTRICT

For the year 1938

Area of combined district (excluding water) 136,293 acres. Registrar General's estimate of population 57,774.

POPULATION AND BIRTH RATES

For the calculation of the Birth Rate for 1938, the Registrar General estimates the population of the East Kent (No. 3) United District as 57,774, and, on this basis, the Birth Rate per thousand was 13·2, compared with 12·9 for 1937. The Birth Rate for England and Wales in 1938 was 15·1 per thousand.

DEATH RATE

For the calculation of the death rate of the resident population in the East Kent (No. 3) United District during 1938, the Registrar General's estimate of the population is 57,774, upon which there was a net death rate of 9·6, compared with 9·7 for 1937. The net death rate for England and Wales for 1938 was 11·6.

The Registrar General has provided a comparability factor for adjusting local death rates, by which the crude death rate of the area is multiplied, in order to make it comparable from a mortality point of view, with the death rate of the country as a whole, or with the mortality of any other local area, the crude death rate of which should be similarly modified with its own factor for this purpose. This factor has been used for correcting death rates in the districts in this area.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

The mortality from the chief epidemic diseases in the combined area during 1938 was ·43, and that from the notifiable class of disease (excluding Tuberculosis) to ·64 per thousand of the estimated resident population as against ·71 and ·65 respectively for 1937.

TUBERCULOSIS

Mortality from Tuberculosis during 1938 was equal to ·58 per thousand of the estimated population against ·69 per thousand for 1937.

The rates of the individual districts are shown in Table "E" of the Appendix.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The rate of Infantile Mortality per thousand registered births in the combined district during 1938 was equal to 44 compared with 56 for 1937, and the rate for England and Wales for 1938 was 53, the Still Birth rate for the United District was ·34 per thousand of the population, the rate for England and Wales was ·60; the rate per thousand births in the East Kent (No. 3) United District was 26.

The Rates for the respective districts are given in Table "A."

NOTIFICATIONS

Under the Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, of 1889, the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations, 1914, the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, the Public Health (Pneumonia, Malaria, and Dysentery) Regulations, 1918, and the Public Health (Acute Poliomyelitis, and Acute Encephalitis Lethargica) Regulations, 1919, 292 cases in all were notified in the East Kent (No. 3) United District during 1938 as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	94
Diphtheria	37
Enteric or Paratyphoid Fever	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	6
Erysipelas	10
Pneumonia	72
Cerebro-spinal Fever	2
Acute Poliomyelitis	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	40
Other forms of Tuberculosis	20
Total	292

EAST KENT (No. 3) UNITED DISTRICT. YEAR 1938

TABLE "A"

Table Showing Births and Deaths, and Birth and Death Rates, etc., of the Constituent Districts

	Births		Net Civil Deaths		Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 births
	No.	Rate per 1,000 popn.	No.	Rate per 1,000 popn.		
URBAN DISTRICTS						
Ashford	297	Popn. 22,590 Rate 13·2	248	Popn. 22,590 Rate 9·2	36	29
Hythe	110	Popn. 8,741 Rate 12·5	113	Popn. 8,741 Rate 10·4	36	26
RURAL DISTRICTS						
East Ashford	121	Popn. 9,067 Rate 13·3	123	Popn. 9,067 Rate 10·3	49	24
Elham	142	Popn. 8,933 Rate 15·8	127	Popn. 8,933 Rate 10	77	20
West Ashford	95	Popn. 8,443 Rate 11·2	109	Popn. 8,443 Rate 9·8	21	20
East Kent (No. 3) United District	765	Popn. 57,774 Rate 13·2	720	Popn. 57,774 Rate 9·6	44	26

Death Rates after adjustment by comparability factor.

EAST KENT (No. 3) UNITED DISTRICT

TABLE "B"

Cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in each District

	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid	Malaria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Pneumonia
URBAN DISTRICTS								
Ashford	35	10	-	-	4	3	-	26
Hythe	14	16	2	-	1	1	2	10
RURAL DISTRICTS								
E. Ashford	19	5	-	-	3	-	-	3
Elham	13	3	1	-	2	2	-	10
W. Ashford	13	3	1	-	-	-	-	23
TOTAL	94	37	4	-	10	6	2	72

	Encephalitis Lethargica	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis
URBAN DISTRICTS					
Ashford	-	3	4	20	6
Hythe	-	-	-	6	3
RURAL DISTRICTS					
E. Ashford	-	-	-	2	4
Elham	-	-	-	6	2
W. Ashford	-	-	-	6	5
TOTAL	-	3	4	40	20

EAST KENT (No. 3) UNITED DISTRICT. YEAR 1938.

TABLE "C"

Deaths from Epidemic and Notifiable Diseases

	Influenza	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever & Para-Typhoid	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Encephalitis Leth.	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Diarrhœa	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population from Epidemic Diseases	Death Rate per 1,000 of Population from Notifiable Diseases (Except Tuberculosis
URBAN												
Ashford	9	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	2	·48	·84
Hythe	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	·34	·22
RURAL												
E. Ashford	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	·44	·33
Elham	4	-	1	-	1	-	6	-	-	-	·55	·89
W. Ashford	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	·35	·59
E. Kent (No. 3) United	23	-	1	-	1	-	35	-	-	2	·43	·64

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS

	Tuberculosis of Resp. System	Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Death Rate per 1,000 of the Population		
			Resp. System	Other Forms	Total
URBAN					
Ashford	8	1	·35	·04	·39
Hythe	2	3	·22	·34	·56
RURAL					
E. Ashford	6	2	·66	·22	88
Elham	6	-	·60	-	·60
W. Ashford	5	1	·50	·11	·61
E. Kent (No. 3) United District	27	7	·46	·12	·58

The health of the constituent districts of the East Kent (No. 3) United Area was again maintained at a good standard in 1938.

Elham Rural had the highest birth rate, namely 15·8, and the lowest birth rate was in the West Ashford District, namely 11·2. Hythe Borough had the highest death rate, namely 10·4, and the lowest was in the Ashford Urban District, namely 9·2. The birth rate for England and Wales was 15·1, and the death rate, 11·6 for 1938. The lowest Infantile Mortality Rate occurred in the West Ashford Rural District, namely 21 per thousand births registered. The highest rate was in the Elham Rural District, namely 77 per thousand births registered. The Infantile Mortality Rate for the United District was 44 per thousand births registered, compared with 56 for the previous year; the rate for England and Wales was 53.

Scarlet Fever was again the most prevalent notifiable disease; 94 cases were notified against 40 for the previous year. Thirty-seven cases of Diphtheria were notified against 38 for the previous year. With regard to Enteric Fever and Para-Typhoid Fever, 4 cases were notified against 14 for the previous year; 72 cases of Pneumonia were reported against 75 in the previous year. There were 3 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis, 2 of Cerebro-Spinal Fever, and 4 of Ophthalmia Neonatorium, notified during the year. Six cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified against 3 in the previous year.

Forty cases of Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System, against 45, and 20 other forms of Tuberculosis, against 19.

The total deaths from Tuberculosis were 34, against 40 in the previous year, and the Tuberculosis death rate was ·58 per thousand of the estimated population, against ·69.

ASHFORD URBAN (1938)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the District)

Area (in acres)	5, 719 acres.
Population.	(R.G.'s estimate of population for 1938) 22,590.
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to the rate books.	6,642.
Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate.	£149,428. £595.
Social conditions, chief occupations of inhabitants, etc.	Ashford is an important railway junction, and the largest employer of labour in the town is the Southern Railway Company. There is also an important cattle market. There are saw mills, printing works, brick works, a tannery, steam laundry, wheel works, underwear factory, cycle works, and iron and steel works. A certain number of the inhabitants are also agricultural workers, and the occupations of the inhabitants are healthy in character.
Extent of Unemployment.	The average weekly number of unemployed for the area comprising the three Ashford Districts in respect of the year 1938, was 435 men and 68 women. This is about 1·2% of the population in the three districts.
Vital Statistics.	Estimated population 22,590.

		Totals	M.	F.		
Live Births.	Legitimate	289	152	137	Birth rate per 1,000 of the resident estimated population.	13·1
	Illegitimate	8	6	2		
	Total	297	158	139		
Still Births.	Legitimate	7	5	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	29
	Illegitimate	2	1	1		
	Total	9	6	3		
Deaths.		248	121	127		

		Deaths		
Deaths from Puerperal Causes.	Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population after correction.	9·2
	Other Puerperal Causes	Nil		
	Total	Nil		
			Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	Nil

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.	All infants per 1,000 live births	36
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	34
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	125
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	43
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
	Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil
	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two yrs. of age)	2

Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

There has been no unusual or excessive mortality during the year, and the district has been very free from infectious diseases.

Causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

Unemployment, etc.

There were no cases of sickness specially noteworthy during the year which had a prejudicial effect on health, but unemployment has led to a lower standard of health in some families, but otherwise the physique of the children and adults appears to be fair.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE ASHFORD URBAN DISTRICT, 1938.

Causes of death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Influenza	2	7
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	-	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	6	2
Other Tuberculous Diseases	-	1
Syphilis	-	-
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	1	-
Cancer, malignant disease	20	23
Diabetes	-	3
Cerebral Haemorrhage	13	11
Heart Disease	31	30
Aneurysm	-	-
Other circulatory diseases	4	10
Bronchitis	3	1
Pneumonia (all forms)	7	12
Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	1	1
Peptic Ulcer	2	-
Diarrhoea	1	1
Appendicitis	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-
Other diseases of liver	-	1
Other digestive diseases	1	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	3	1
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Puerperal Causes	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	3	2
Senility	2	3
Suicide	2	1
Other Violence	4	2
Other defined diseases	14	9
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All causes	121	127

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of the Authority	Name	Qualifications, etc.	Other offices held
	MacDougall, D. (M.O.H.)	M.D., C.M., D.P.H.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District.
	Harland, H. J. (Sanitary Inspector)	Cert. R.S.I. M.S.I. Holds Meat Inspector's Certificate.	Inspector under Shops Acts and Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.
	Hosken, E. (Asst. Sanitary Inspector.)	Cert. S.I.B. M.S.I.A., A.R. San.I. Holds Meat Inspector's Certificate.	
	Willmore, S. (Miss)	S.R.N., C.M.R. Health Visitor's Certificate.	Whole time for Ashford U.D.C.
	Rogers, H. (Miss)	S.R.N., C.M.R. Health Visitor's Certificate.	Whole time for Ashford U.D.C.
	Bentley, R. J.	M.B.	Part time Superintendent of Infectious Hospital.
	Scott, E.	M.B.	Part time M.O. at at Maternity Centre.
	Milne, A. Y. Fysh, L. O.		Part time M.O. at Willesborough Maternity Centres.
	MacFarlane, W. K.	L.D.S.	Part time dentist at Maternity Centre.

Laboratory Facilities

(a) These examinations are carried out at the K.C.C. Laboratory at Maidstone when required.

Ambulance Facilities

(b) For Infectious cases: one motor ambulance.
" non-infectious cases and accidents: one motor ambulance (St. John's)
" maternity cases: St. John's ambulance.

The ambulance service provided is adequate.

Nursing in the home

(c) General 5 district nurses provided by the Ashford District Nursing Association. All of them are qualified midwives.

For non-notifiable infectious diseases the Health Visitor will be employed when necessary.

Clinic and Treatment Centres

(d)

Name	Situation	Nature of Accommodation	Provided by
Maternity and Child Welfare.	Station Road, Ashford. Church and Gladstone Road, Willesborough.	Rooms for consultation, etc.	Ashford U.D.C.
Ante-natal Clinic.	Station Road, Ashford.	do.	do.
School Clinic.	14 Canterbury Road.	do.	Kent C.C.
Tuberculosis Clinic.	11 Barrow Hill.	do.	do.
Venereal Clinic.	do.	do.	do.
Orthopaedic Clinic.	Station Road, at Maternity Centre.	do.	do.

Hospitals

(e)

Name	Situation	Purpose	No. of beds	Management	Nurses, etc.
Warren Lane Hospital.	Warren Lane.	Infectious Diseases.	12 Scarlet Fever, 19 Diphtheria, 9 Enteric.	Committee of Local Authority.	1 Med. Supd., 1 Sister, 3 Nurses.
		In addition to the present wards for the treatment of infectious diseases, 8 cubicles and a new hostel for the nurses have been built.			
Bethersden.	Bethersden.	Smallpox.	Total 12, 6 reserved for Urban District.	West Ashford R.D.C. and M.O.H.	Superintended by M.O.H.
		Arrangements are being made to treat Smallpox cases at Hollingbourne, under the K.C.C. scheme for the treatment of Infectious Disease. All infectious cases, except Smallpox, from the East and West Ashford Rural Districts are now treated at Warren Lane in the Urban District; the K.C.C. scheme is not quite ready.			
Ashford Hospital.	Kings Avenue.	General.		Hospital Committee.	

6

Consultant for any particular disease is employed when necessary.

Patients in the Ashford area use the Ashford Hospital, the hospital at Canterbury, and the Eye Hospital at Maidstone, also the clinics established by the County Council.

No. of Midwives practising in the area.

Eight.

Midwives.

During the year the Ashford Urban District Council have instituted a service of Home Helps for any cases where the patient employs one of the district nurses and assistance is required in the home during the mother's lying-in period. (The Ashford District Nursing Association now employs five midwives under a provident scheme.)

(i) Maternal Mortality.

The M.O.H. will personally investigate cases of maternal mortality and puerperal fever. The medical men in the town have been invited to use the maternity centre for ante-natal reports with reference to uninsured women.

(ii) Institutional Provision for Mothers or Children.

The A.U.D.C. has arranged for the admission of expectant mothers to one or other of the nursing homes in the district, where the patient's own home is found to be unsuitable for any reason, such as overcrowding, sanitary defects, etc.

(iii) Health Visitors.

The Health Visitors visit regularly the children between the age of one and five years, and this appears to be sufficient for the purpose of supervising these children, and 2780 visits have been made to these children during 1938, also 1417 total visits were paid to children under one year.

(iv) Children's and Young Persons Act, 1908, and 1932.

The Health Visitor is appointed for the purpose of administering this Act, and there were 54 children on the register in 1938. These are constantly visited, and a quarterly report made to the Maternity Committee with regard to them.

(v) Orthopaedic Treatment.

During 1938, 65 attendances of children were made for treatments at the Kent C.C. Orthopaedic Clinic, at the expense of the Council, under arrangements made for the attendance of cases requiring attention due to crippling conditions at the Clinic held in Ashford by the Kent County Council.

Maternity and Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927

There are now three Maternity and Nursing Homes in the Ashford Urban District, one having been closed during the year. Enquiries are made from time to time with regard to any possible unregistered homes, but none were discovered during the year.

No action was necessary during the year with regard to unsatisfactory homes, all the homes in the district being very well conducted, and have been regularly visited by the M.O.H.

No difficulties have arisen during the year.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(i) Water

There is a pure supply from the wells and adits on Henwood Farm, situated in the Eastern part of the town. The capacity of the adits is about 4,000,000 gallons.

As there was not a sufficient quantity derived from the wells at Henwood, arrangements were made to acquire a further supply. The new pumping station and reservoir was finished and opened for supplying the public in August, 1936, and water is now being drawn from this source to an extent of about 350,000 gallons per day. A softening plant was also installed at this station (Clark's process); this is considered a satisfactory supply for the old Urban District.

The Willesborough district is supplied from the Hinxhill pumping station and reservoir at Broomfields, and Kennington is supplied by the Mid Kent Water Company. These supplies are of good quality.

During the year, 42 samples were sent for analysis, 26 bacteriological and 16 chemical. The report on these waters was that they were generally very good, and of excellent organic quality.

All employees engaged in work for the water undertaking were examined by the M.O.H. at the end of the year, and were found free from any disease likely to affect the water supply. With regard to the Hinxhill supply, certain repairs were carried out at the well, and this supply is now satisfactory.

Distribution of Water.

Number of houses in the Urban District	6,642
Number using town water	5,980
Number using wells	112
Number using Mid Kent Water Company's supply	550

(ii) Drainage and Sewerage.

Most of the houses are connected with the sewers. The 362 which are not connected are situated in the outlying parts of the district, and are provided with closets, privies, earth-closets, or pail-closets. The sewage flows from the main part of the town by gravitation to the works at Bybrook, which are situated near the River Stour. The sewage from South Ashford (the lower part of the town), after screening, is now pumped directly into the sewage works, when the whole of the sewage then runs into the settling tanks, afterwards being conveyed on to the filters, from thence into the humus tanks, after which the effluent from these tanks goes into the River Stour. Alterations to the works have been carried out, to enable them to deal with the larger volume of sewage.

Kennington and Willesborough.

The scheme for the drainage of Kennington is now in hand and the work proceeding in a satisfactory manner; 75% of the sewers are laid, and with regard to Willesborough, new pumps are being installed for dealing with storm water.

The Godinton Road sewage is now finished and relief and storm overflow pipes have been installed.

New sewers have been laid in practically the whole of Beaver Road.

Rivers and Streams.

After the drainage plans for south Willesborough improvements have been carried out, it is hoped there will be no pollution in any streams in the district.

(i) Closet Accommodation.

Wash down pedestal water closets ...	6,297
Short hopper closets	130
Long hopper closets	698

Of these, approximately 7,094 are fitted with flushing apparatus, and 41 are hand flushed.

There are 21 trough closets.

Number converted to water carriage system during recent years, 37, and other conversions are in progress.

(ii) Public Cleansing.

(a) The Method of Collecting Dry House Refuse.

Mostly collected by motor vehicles, but in the centre of the town one or two horse vehicles are used.

(b) The Method of Collecting Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies.

The refuse is collected by a contractor.

(c) The Method of Disposing of Dry House Refuse.

By burning in the destructor, but at Kennington and Willesborough the method is dumping.

(d) The Method of Disposing of Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies.

The contractor now disposes of this.

(e) The Method of Cleansing Cesspools.

The tenants made their own arrangements with a contractor and the council.

(f) Arrangements made for the Disposal of Cesspool Contents.

The contractor also disposes of the cesspool contents at the sewage works.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ASHFORD (1938)

III. Sanitary Inspection of Area	No. in District	No. of visits in 1938	No. of faults and defects found	No. of faults and defects remedied
Bakehouses	14	21	5	5
(a) Dairies	42	93	18	18
Slaughter-houses (Registered / (Licensed	11 / 2	559) / 102)	12	12
Other food-preparing places which are as such, subject to inspection.	63	74	8	8
Offensive trades.	9	14	1	1
Common lodging houses	1	5	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings	-	-	-	-
Factories / Workshops / Workplaces (other than outworkers' homes)	72) / 96) /) / 4)	179	11	11

Nuisances and Defects Remedied During the Year (Other Than Those Enumerated in the Above Tabulation)

Overcrowding	3	Refuse Receptacles ...	104
Keeping of Animals	7	Tents, vans, and sheds ...	0
Hop-pickers' Camp	0	Smoke Nuisance	3
Sanitary Accommodation:-		Yard Paving	11
(a) Insufficient ...	3	Dampness	31
(b) Defective	8	Roofs and rain-water pipes	15
Drainage:-		Floors	17
(a) Re-constructed ...	37	Walls and ceilings ...	46
(b) Repaired	12	Windows and ventilation	53
(c) Cleansed	14	Baths, lavatory basins and sinks	6
Cesspools:-		Water supplies	5
(a) Abolished	37		
(b) Repaired	0		
Offensive accumulations ...	6		
Miscellaneous	29		

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspectors during the year 4,687

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S. 19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

Approximate number of separate premises in area 7,490

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.'s into drainage system	6,228	W.C.'s into cesspools	277
Earth closets or privy middens	22	Pail closets	188
Number of premises not connected to public water-supplies ...			112
No. of notices served - Statutory	7	Informal	336
No. of houses, etc., disinfected	214	Batches of clothing ...	87

Legal proceedings and results: Application was made for an ejectment order against an encampment, and was dismissed because the campers produced documents proving that the water was satisfactory. Further samples were taken by the council, and the water this time proved unsatisfactory. The council then laid on the mains in the road adjoining the encampments, and two of the camps are now supplied from the mains.

Amount of food condemned during the year (including approximate weight of items which have not been weighed): 3 tons, 7 cwts., 3 qrs., 8 lbs. (including 7 carcases - or parts of carcases - condemned on account of Tuberculosis.)

(IV) Any action taken during the year under the Provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to the ventilation or temperature of shops and to sanitary conveniences.

All shops in the district have been inspected for the above defects, and those found have been remedied.

(V) Camping Sites. Camping sites licensed by the council for 1 year only: 2. The estimated number of campers = 18.

(VI) Swimming Baths and Pools. There are three public baths in the Urban District. They have been examined with regard to the purity of the water before the bathing season, and in the case of two of them, the water was found to be of good quality; in the remaining bath, the water of which was adversely reported on, the Managers of the school involved agreed to construct a new bath.

(VII) Smoke Abatement. Three cases were abated after informal notices.

(VIII) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(1) The number of (a) Council found infested, 45, (b) other houses, 49, and (c) disinfested, 94.

(2) All paper and loose plaster is stripped from the walls; all door mouldings, skirtings, etc., are loosened or removed, and the houses thoroughly sprayed with insectide.

(3) All beddings, etc., is removed to the Council's Steam Disinfestion Chamber from the old house, disinfested, and removed to the Council house. All furniture is thoroughly inspected, and where necessary an insectide is used; this is done in the old house before removal to the Council house.

(4) All disinfestations are carried out by the Public Health Department of the Ashford Urban District Council.

(5) Houses found to be infested are visited at regular intervals afterwards, and disinfestation carried out if required.

Schools. The water supply of the schools is good, also the sanitary conditions. It is proposed to put the Kennington schools on to the main drainage system which is now being laid down at Kennington. There were a few cases of Measles and Chickenpox during the year but it was not found necessary to close any of the schools.

SECTION D - HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938 (Ashford Urban)

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 199

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 412

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidation Regulations, 1925 107

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 320

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 1

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 149

(2) Remedy of Defects with Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers 149

(3) Action under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings Under Section 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 7

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 7
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 0

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 0

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit 0

E. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936, Part IV)

(1) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at end of year 2

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 2

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 18

(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 0

(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 0

(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 0

(7) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action has been taken for the abatement of overcrowding 0

(8) Shortage of housing accommodation for working classes:-

(a) To replace unsatisfactory property ... 0
(b) To provide additional accommodation ... Nil

(9) Any observations as to shortage, or overcrowding or any other aspect of housing: There are 80 applications for Council Houses, but many of these are already tenants of private houses, and wish to change to a Council house for reasons of rent, economy, etc.

All unsatisfactory property which was scheduled under the Housing Acts, has been dealt with.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

For Purposes of Provisions as to Health
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	76	7	-
Factories without mechanical power	99	3	-
* Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	4		-
* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. Total	179	10	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	5	5	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)) Insufficient	3	3	-	
) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	-	
) Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-	-
Other offences ... ... (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)	1	1	-	-
Total	11	11		

There are no outworkers in unwholesome premises.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply. There is a good and sufficient supply of wholesome milk, mostly imported from the surrounding rural areas. There are 13 cowsheds, 5 milk shops, and 24 dairies in the district, and all have been frequently inspected under the milk and dairies orders, 1925 and 1926.

Twenty-four samples of milk for bacteriological examination were sent to the County Laboratory, and reports on the whole were satisfactory, viz: 17 for Accredited, 3 for Tuberculin Tested, and 4 for Pasteurised Milk.

(b) Meat and other foods. Carcases were regularly inspected at the time of slaughter, or soon afterwards. Shops, stores and vehicles in the market and throughout the town where food is stored or kept have been frequently examined, and found to be in a satisfactory condition. The Ashford Market was regularly inspected.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (approx.)	273	105	135	1890	1778
Number inspected	246	95	122	1701	1601
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	4	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	5	2	-	3	22
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	2·03	2·1	·81	·41	1·5
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcases condemned	2	2	-	-	6
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	15	17	-	-	46
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6·91	20	-	-	3·24

(c) Adulteration The Kent County Council administers the food and drugs (Adulteration) Act, etc., etc.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food. All examinations of food are carried out at the Kent County Council Laboratory at Maidstone.

(e) Nutrition No information on nutrition was disseminated during 1938.

(f) Shellfish There are no Shellfish beds or layings in the district.

SECTION F - INFECTIOUS DISEASES GENERALLY

Prevalence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Scarlet Fever.

Thirty-five cases of Scarlet Fever were notified against 12 in 1937. Twenty-four of these were children of school age attending school, 6 were children under school age, and there were five adults. Thirty of the 35 cases were treated in the Infectious Hospital. The type of the disease was generally mild in character, and the large number of cases treated in hospital was due to the fact that most of them came from small houses, where there were no facilities for isolation.

Two of the adults notified who were members of the same family probably contracted the disease during their occupation, and there was a history of Influenza with Tonsilitis for three weeks before the notification. One of the adults notified in April was a maid at the Industrial School, and a further case of an adult notified in May was a domestic at a school. Another case of an adult was an attendant at an institution in the district, and no definite source was traced. The type of disease in practically every case was mild, and there were no serious complications.

Diphtheria.

There were 10 cases of Diphtheria notified during the year. Seven of these were children attending school, 2 were under school age, and 1 an adult. All these were admitted to hospital for treatment. One of the children under school age was an infant of only 14 months, and as all the swabs taken were negative with regard to this case, it was evidently a case of mistaken diagnosis. The only adult notified was employed on the Railway, and another patient in the same house had been previously notified, and was probably responsible for the second case in the same house.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 3 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia notified; the first one in February was a young woman attended by one of the district nurses. The second case notified in July was transferred from the General Hospital to the Isolation Hospital. The third case was notified in September. All three cases made a good recovery.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

There were 3 cases of Acute Poliomyelitis notified during the year; all three were reported in August. After making full enquiries and examining the patients, the M.O.H. was of the opinion that these were doubtful cases, and no further cases were reported during the year.

Erysipelas.

There were 4 cases of Erysipelas notified, and one of these was removed to the Isolation Hospital as it was a severe case. The others were mild facial Erysipelas, and made uneventful recoveries.

Pneumonia.

Twenty-six cases of Primary Pneumonia and Influenzal Pneumonia were notified against 30 in the previous year. But removal to hospital was not necessary in any case. There were 19 deaths from this disease.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

There were 4 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year; one in January, one in February,

one in June, and one in October. The first three cases were notified by the same doctor, and were mild in character. The last one during the year was sent to Maidstone, and was a severe case requiring treatment in an Eye Hospital, and eventually made a full recovery.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

A few cases of Chickenpox and Measles occurred during the year, and there was a small epidemic of Influenza during the first quarter, and 9 deaths were registered from this disease. No cases of non-notifiable infectious diseases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, but the usual school intimations were received regarding these diseases and proved useful.

Examination of Pathological and Bacteriological specimens Immunization.

Pathological and Bacteriological work is carried out at the County Laboratory, Maidstone, and specimens are frequently sent to the laboratory, especially in the cases of Diphtheria, also cases suspected to be suffering from Tuberculosis.

No action has been taken so far to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever in Hospitals or schools in the district, nor has any use been made so far of Measles serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

Smallpox.

No cases of Smallpox were notified during 1938 in the Ashford Urban District.

Other Diseases.

There were no cases of Anthrax, Jaundice, Undulant Fever, Glandular Fever, or Psittacosis in the district. Cases of Rheumatic Fever receive treatment at the local General Hospital when considered necessary.

ASHFORD URBAN

Notifiable Diseases (Other Than Tuberculosis) During the Year 1938

Disease	Total cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	35	30	-
Diphtheria	10	10	-
Enteric (including Paratyphoid) ...	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	3	-
Erysipelas	4	1	-
Pneumonia	26		19
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	4	1	-
	85	48	19

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneu-monia	Erysi-pelas	Acute Polio-myelitis	Oph-thalmia Neona-torum
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
1 - 2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
3 - 4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
5 - 10	18	6	-	-	4	-	1	-
10 - 15	4	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
15 - 20	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
20 - 35	4	1	-	2	2	1	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-

DEATHS

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneu-monia	Erysi-pelas	Acute Polio-myelitis	Oph-thalmia Neona-torum
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-

ASHFORD URBAN

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-
35	4	3	-	-	2	2	-	-
45	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
55	1	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
65	1	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
	9	11	5	1	6	2	-	1

No non-notified tuberculosis deaths were discovered. Tuberculosis is now well notified in the area.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of any persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, by their medical adviser.

Tuberculosis.

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

HYTHE BOROUGH (1938)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the District)

Area (in acres).	3,100
Population.	(R.G.'s estimate of resident population for 1938) 8,741.
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to the rate books.	2,649.
Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate.	£95,146. £368.
Social conditions, chief occupations of inhabitants, etc.	Persons of private means, a certain number of fishermen, a brewery and a laundry, lodging houses, a school of musketry. The occupations of the inhabitants are healthy in character.
Extent of unemployment.	There was during 1938 a weekly average of 150 unemployed of the population of 8,741.
Vital statistics.	Estimated population: 8,741.

		Totals	M.	F.		
Live births.	Legitimate	106	56	50	Birth rate (R.G.'s).	12·5
	Illegitimate	4	3	1		
		110	59	51		
Still births.	Legitimate	3	3	-	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	26
	Illegitimate	-	-	-		
		3	3	-		
Deaths.		113	62	51	Death rate per 1,000 of the resident population after correction.	10·4

		Deaths		
Deaths from Puerperal causes.	Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	Nil
	Other puerperal causes	Nil		
	Total	Nil		

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age.	All infants per 1,000 live births	36
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	37
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	15
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
	Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil
	Deaths from Diarrhoea	Nil

Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year.	There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year which requires comment.

Causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

There were no causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

Unemployment.

There was no evidence that unemployment exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE HYTHE BOROUGH, 1938

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Influenza	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	2	-
Other Tuberculous Diseases	2	1
Syphilis	-	-
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis	-	-
Cancer, malignant disease	5	10
Diabetes	-	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	4
Heart Disease	22	13
Aneurysm	-	-
Other circulatory diseases	6	6
Bronchitis	2	2
Pneumonia	2	-
Other respiratory diseases	1	-
Peptic Ulcer	3	-
Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)	-	-
Appendicitis	1	-
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-
Other diseases of the liver, etc.	-	2
Other digestive diseases	-	-
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	-
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Puerperal causes	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	2	1
Senility	-	-
Suicide	4	-
Other violence	1	2
Other defined diseases	3	7
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All causes	62	51

SECTION B.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Name	Qualifications	Other Offices Held
MacDougall, D.	M.D., C.M., D.P.H.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District.
Plim, J.	M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A. Certified Meat Inspector.	None.

Laboratory Facilities.

(a) The County Council Laboratory at Maidstone is used for the examination of clinical material, water, milk and foodstuffs.

Ambulance Facilities.

(b) For infectious cases: one motor ambulance, provided by Folkestone.
" non-infectious cases and ambulance cases: one motor ambulance.
" maternity cases: none.

Nursing in the home.

(c) General: none.
Infectious diseases: none.

(d) A Maternity Centre with clinic is established at Prospect Road, Hythe; controlled by the Kent County Council.

Hospitals.

(e)

Name	Situation	Purposes	No. of beds	Management
Infectious Hospital		None	The Borough of Hythe sends infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital at Folkestone.	
Smallpox		An arrangement has been come to with Dover Borough to isolate any Smallpox cases occurring in Hythe after the County Council have settled their scheme.		

Particulars with regard to the general hospital were given in 1930. The Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, is mostly used by the inhabitants.

Co-operation between L.A. and voluntary hospitals.

The hospital provision in the district appears to be adequate. The Local Authority co-operates by subscribing to the hospital by Hospital Days, etc.

The Hythe Borough Council is not a Maternity and Child Welfare Authority. The Hythe Borough Council is not the supervising authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. These duties are carried out by the Kent County Council.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water.

The water supply of the Borough is derived from the Council's works at Bluehouse, in the parish of Saltwood, 2½ miles north of the town. The water is drawn from a well, 182 feet deep and 9 feet in diameter, sunk in Folkestone beds of lower greensand.

The service reservoir is situated on Tolsford Hill, 428 feet above ordnance datum and 100 feet above the highest part of the Borough. This reservoir has a capacity of 120,000 gallons. There is also an auxiliary supply from the Blackrock Springs at Horn Street.

The west Hythe water supply extension was carried out in 1937. The water is now analysed frequently, and during the year reports have varied considerably, especially with regard to the west Hythe supply. The new supply at Postling Vents is nearly ready for use. During 1938 bacteriological analyses were carried out every fortnight after one or two doubtful reports. At the end of the year all reports were satisfactory, except at west Hythe, where it is proposed to give better protection to the springs involved. There were 19 chemical and 73 bacteriological samples sent for analysis during 1938.

Drainage and Sewage.

All the houses in the district are connected with the drainage system except at west Hythe. A few houses in the west Hythe area have to be drained to cesspools. The Council have now put in drainage for the Palmar Estate, and for a certain number of council houses, which have been built adjacent to this estate. The effluent is discharged into the sea.

Rivers and Streams.

There is no pollution of streams in this district.

Closet Accommodation.

Water closets with waste-preventing flushing cisterns are the only type allowed in this borough. There are some 2,589 water closets in the town; of these, 63 discharge into cesspools; 7 pail closets; and 2 earth closets. There were no conversions to the water carriage system during the year.

Public Cleansing.

(a) The Method of Collecting Dry House Refuse.

House refuse in the borough is collected by the Council's employees once a week, and twice weekly in the summer from some hotels and boarding houses.

(b) The Method of Collecting Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies.

There are very few earth closets and privies, and the tenants of the houses are required to dispose of the contents.

(c) The Method of Disposing of Dry House Refuse.

Dry House Refuse is conveyed to the destructor in the Dymchurch Road and burnt.

(d) The Method of Cleansing Cesspools.

By pumping out.

(e) The Disposal of Cesspool Contents.

Disposed of on adjacent land.

HYTHE BOROUGH, 1938

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1938	No. of faults and defects found	No. of faults and defects remedied
Bakehouses	7	39	4	4
(a) Dairies	25	154	14	14
Slaughter-houses)Registered)Licensed	Nil Nil	269	A public slaughter-house is provided.	
Other food-preparing places subject to such inspection.	16	188	3	3
Offensive trades.	Nil	-	-	-
Common lodging houses.	Nil	-	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings.	Nil	-	-	-
Factories	53	91	7	7

Nuisances and Defects Remedied During the Year (Other Than Those Enumerated in the Above Tabulation)

Overcrowding	4
Keeping of animals	1
Sanitary Accommodation:-	
(a) Insufficient ...	2
(b) Defective	9
Drainage:-	
(a) Reconstructed ...	3
(b) Repaired	9
(c) Cleansed	20
Cesspools:-	
(a) Abolished	-
(b) Repaired	2
Dirty, verminous premises	8
Baths, lavatory basins, sinks	6
Offensive accumulations ...	9
Refuse receptacles ...	62
Tents, vans, sheds ...	36
Smoke nuisances	1
Yard paving	1
Dampness	18
Roofs, rain-water pipes ...	10
Floors	6
Walls, ceilings	9
Ventilation	2
Doors, windows	13
Water supplies	4
Miscellaneous	9

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspector during the year 1,841

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S. 19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1916. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

Approximate number of separate premises in area 2,661

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.'s into drainage system ...	2,589	W.C.'s into cesspools	63
Earth closets or privy middens	2	Pail closets	7
Number of premises not connected with public water supplies ...			15
No. of notices served - statutory	10	Informal	106
No. of houses, etc., disinfected	50	Batches of clothing	30

Legal proceedings and results: One case under Section 7, Shops Act, 1934. Dismissed on technical grounds.

Amount of food condemned during the year (including approximate weight of items which have not been weighed): 12 cwts., 1 qr., 25 lbs. (including 10 carcases - or parts of carcases - condemned on account of Tuberculosis).

(IV) Shops Act, 1934. Number of vits in 1938, 78. Notices served under Section 10, Shops Act, 1934 (ventilation, temperature, sanitary conveniences, etc.)

(V) Camping Sites.

1. No. of sites used for camping during 1938 - 5.
2. No. of sites for which licences were issued - 3.
3. Estimated maximum number of campers resident at one time during 1938 summer season - 300.

(VI) Smoke Abatement. Any action taken with a view to the abatement of any nuisance from smoke? Any co-operative action with industry? One case abated after informal notice.

(VII) Swimming Baths and Pools. There are none in the Borough of Hythe.

(VIII) Eradication of Bed Bugs.

(1) (a) Council houses found - infested ... 3
disinfested 3

(b) Other houses found - infested ... 6
disinfested ... 6

(2) Methods employed - (a) Fumigating with "Cimex" blocks.
(b) Spraying with "Zaldecide" fluid.

(3) Methods employed for ensuring that belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses: Disinfestation of all belongings in old house before removal.

(4) Disinfestation is carried out by Local Authority.

(5) Supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing: Periodical inspections and information to all tenants where it appears desirable or necessary.

Schools. The sanitary condition and water supply of the elementary schools are fairly good. They are under the control of the Kent Education Committee.

SECTION D - HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1938 (Hythe Borough)

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 149

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 504

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 47

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 92

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 6

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 106

(2) Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers 105

(3) Action Under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings Under Sections 9, 10, 16, Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 4

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which are rendered fit after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 2
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 116

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 111
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

C. Proceedings Under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 6

D. Proceedings Under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... 1

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

Note In connection with the preceding housing statistics, 28 dwelling-houses reported in the previous year under Section 1 (3) as being unfit for human habitation were included in 8 Clearance Orders. Objections were made against all the orders, and a Ministry of Health Inquiry was held at the Town Hall on March 1st, 1938.

One Clearance Area, comprising four houses, was purchased by agreement for re-building purposes. Six clearance orders were confirmed without modification, and one order was confirmed subject to modification, which excluded two houses. Twenty-two houses were, therefore, made subject to the confirmed clearance orders.

For re-housing purposes, it became necessary to acquire land compulsorily in Horn Street, and the delays due to this procedure have held up the re-housing programme. Work is now in progress on the new houses, and it is expected that re-housing will be completed about the middle of the year 1939.

E. Overcrowding, Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV).

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year 2

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 3

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 16

(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year 1

(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 4

(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 28

(7) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action taken for the abatement of overcrowding ... ... Nil

(4) Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority ... 209

(5) Number of new houses built during the year:-

By Local Authority ... ... Nil
By other bodies or persons 46

(6) Shortage of Housing Accommodation for working classes:-

To replace unsatisfactory property 45
To provide additional accommodation 10

(7) Any observations as to shortage, overcrowding, or any other aspect of Housing:-

The figures in 6 above include property in respect of which proceedings have been commenced but not yet completed.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

For Purposes of Provisions as to Health
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	27		
Factories without mechanical power	54	1	Nil
* Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises).	10		
* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. Total	91	1	Nil

2. DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	4		
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1		
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)) Insufficient			-	
) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	-	
) Not separate for sexes ...			-	
Other offences ... ... (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	7	7		

There are no outworkers in unwholesome premises.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply. There is a plentiful supply of wholesome milk coming into the district from the surrounding rural areas. There are within the Borough, 9 cow keepers, 13 retail purveyors of milk, and 5 milk shops.

Fourteen samples of ordinary milk were sent for examination for tuberculous infection to the County Bacteriological Laboratory. One sample showed evidence of infection, and action was taken by the County Council under the Tuberculosis Order, 1925.

One hundred and four samples of milk were examined at the office of the Sanitary Inspector by the Gerber and Reductase-Fermentation tests. Forty-seven were found to be below standard, and advice and assistance were given to retailers and producers as to the remedy of deficiencies found.

Meat and Other Foods. Stores, shops, and stalls in the district were regularly inspected under the Meat Regulations of 1924, and carcases are inspected at the Public Abattoir at the time of slaughter or soon after, on notice given by the butcher.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	36	Nil	107	639	599
Number inspected	32	Nil	92	581	568
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	-	1	7	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	1	Nil	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	3%	-	2%	1·2%	-
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	-	-	-	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	-	-	-	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	Nil	-	-	-	1·8%

The quantity of unsound, diseased or unwholesome meat condemned and destroyed under Sections 116 and 119 of the Public Health Act, 1875, and Section 28, Public Health Acts, Amendment Act, 1890, was as follows: 12 cwts., 1 qr., 25-lbs., including 10 carcases, or parts of carcases, condemned on account of Tuberculosis.

Adulteration. The Kent County Council administer the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, under the Milk and Artificial Cream Regulation, etc., etc.

Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food. This is carried out when necessary at Maidstone in the County Laboratory. Milk samples are frequently sent for examination, and other food when required.

Nutrition. No steps have been taken to disseminate knowledge on nutrition.

Shellfish. There are no shellfish beds in the Hythe district.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever. Fourteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. Eleven of the 14 cases were children attending school, one was a child under school age, and two were adults. Twelve of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, as there were no proper facilities for isolation.

Diphtheria. Sixteen cases of Diphtheria were notified. Seven of the cases were children attending school, 7 were adults, and 2 were young children, one of 6 months and the other of 4 years. Both infants were inmates of Convalescent Homes. Eleven of the Diphtheria cases were removed to hospital, and made an uneventful recovery.

In the case of the children notified from the Convalescent Homes, these came from localities outside the Hythe area, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the Homes involved.

Enteric Fever. Two cases were reported. The first case, which was notified as Para-typhoid Fever, was a woman, who was on holiday from an area outside the district, and after full enquiry, no probable source could be discovered. The woman had eaten nothing likely to cause the trouble, with the possible exception of foreign fruit. The second notified case in December was a woman who may have contracted the disease during the visits she had made outside the area; nothing had been eaten or drunk which could be reasonably suspected. Both cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and made a full recovery.

Puerperal Pyrexia. One case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in May, but recovered uneventfully after a short illness.

Pneumonia. Ten cases of Pneumonia were notified, which is a larger number than usual for this district. The cases were all treated at home. Two deaths were certified from this disease.

Erysipelas.

One case of Erysipelas notified in July was facile in character.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Two cases of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis were notified; the first in March was a young child, and the doctor was called in some time after the onset, and the source of the disease was not discovered, but there was no spread.

The second case was notified in December, and was a young girl working at a laundry, and this case was removed to the Folkestone Isolation Hospital for treatment; again no probable origin was found, and there were no further cases of the disease notified.

Malaria, Dysentery, etc.

No Malaria or Dysentery were reported during the year.

Infectious diseases notified in Hythe are sent, when necessary, to the Folkestone Isolation Hospital, under an agreement made under the County Scheme for the treatment of infectious diseases. A certain number are treated at home where satisfactory isolation is possible.

Smallpox.

There was no Smallpox in the district in 1938. There is an agreement for the treatment of Smallpox in the Dover Borough Smallpox Hospital, when the Kent County Council Scheme is ready.

Non-notifiable Infectious Diseases.

A few cases of Measles and Chickenpox occurred during the year. There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough, but 3 deaths occurred from Influenza.

Other Diseases.

No locally contracted Anthrax, Epidemic, Jaundice, or Psittacosis were reported.

School Intimations.

School intimations are found useful, particularly as evidence of the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious diseases.

Immunization.

No action has been taken so far to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria, or to apply the Dick test against Scarlet Fever.

No action has been taken so far with regard to the use of Measles serum.

HYTHE BOROUGH

Notifiable Diseases (Other Than Tuberculosis) During 1938

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	14	12	-
Diphtheria	16	11	-
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)... ...	2	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
Pneumonia	10	-	2
Erysipelas	1	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	2	1	-
	46	26	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Cerebro-spinal Fever
Under 1 yr.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
5 - 10	10	6	-	-	-	-	1
10 - 15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
20 - 35	-	3	-	1	2	-	-
35 - 45	2	2	2	-	2	1	-
45 - 65	-	1	-	-	3	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

DEATHS

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Cerebro-spinal Fever
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

HYTHE BOROUGH

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
10	1	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	3	1	2	2	-	2	1

No non-notified deaths were discovered. Tuberculosis is now well notified in the area.

Prevention of Blindness.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness, or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, by their medical adviser.

Tuberculosis.

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL (1938)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area)

Area (in acres).	51,398.
Population.	(R.G.'s estimate of resident population for 1938) 9,067.
No. of inhabited houses according to rate book (end of 1938).	2,970.
Rateable value of district and sum represented by penny rate.	£38,319. £162.19. 4.
Social Conditions, Chief Occupations of Inhabitants, etc.	Most of the inhabitants are agricultural workers - there are brick and tile works, and a number of flour mills and quarries in the district. The occupations of the inhabitants are healthy, being mainly out-of-doors.
Extent of unemployment.	The Labour Exchange reports that the average weekly number of unemployed was 503 for the three Ashford districts. This number includes the population within a 6 mile radius of Ashford, or about 1·2% of the population of the three districts.

Vital Statistics. Estimated population: 9,067.

		Totals	M.	F.		
Live Births.	Legitimate	118	56	62	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	13·3
	Illegitimate	3	2	1		
		121	58	63		
Still Births.	Illegitimate	3	2	1	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	24
	Legitimate	-	-	-		
		3	2	1		
Deaths.		123	67	56		
Deaths from Puerperal Causes.		Deaths			Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (after adjustment by comparability factor).	10·3
	Puerperal Sepsis	Nil				
	Other Puerperal causes	Nil				
	Total	Nil				
					Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.	Nil

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age.	All infants per 1,000 live births	49
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	50
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	17
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
	Deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil
	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	Nil

Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

Causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

There were no causes of sickness or invalidity specially noteworthy, nor evidence that unemployment exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT, 1938

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Influenza	2	2
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	4	2
Other Tuberculous diseases	2	-
Syphilis	-	1
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis ...	-	-
Cancer, malignant disease	7	10
Diabetes	1	2
Cerebral Haemorrhage	5	4
Heart Disease	21	15
Aneurysm	-	-
Other circulatory diseases	1	3
Bronchitis	4	1
Pneumonia	2	1
Other respiratory diseases	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	1
Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)	-	-
Appendicitis	-	-
Cirrhosis of liver	-	-
Other diseases of the liver, etc.	-	1
Other digestive diseases	-	4
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	6	2
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Puerperal causes	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	5	1
Senility	3	2
Suicide	-	1
Other violence	1	1
Other defined diseases	3	2
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All causes	67	56

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.	Name	Qualifications	Other Offices Held
	MacDougall, D.	M.D., C.M., D.P.H.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District.
	Stevenson, R.	A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Sanitary Inspector.	None.

(a) Laboratory Facilities. The County Council Laboratory at Maidstone is used for the examination of clinical material, water, milk and foodstuffs.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.

(1) For infectious cases, one motor ambulance (Ashford U.D.C.).

(2) For non-infectious cases and accidents, one motor ambulance (St. John's).

(3) Maternity patients, none.

The ambulance service is generally adequate in the East Ashford area.

(c) Nursing in the home.

(1) General. Wye and Chilham are affiliated to the County Nursing Association.

(2) For infectious diseases, none.

(d) Clinics and treatment centres. There are school clinics and Orthopaedic clinics, T.B. Dispensary, and Venereal Disease clinic at Ashford provided by the County Council.

(e) Hospitals.

Name	Situation	Purpose	No. of beds	Management	Nurses
Smallpox Hospital	The Smallpox hospital at Mersham is now closed; arrangements have been made with the Hollingbourne R.D. to treat possible cases at their Smallpox hospital.				
	Other infectious diseases: The East Ashford R.D.C. now send all the cases to the Warren Lane Hospital Infectious in the Ashford Urban District.				
Ashford Hospital	Kings Avenue	General		Hospital Committee	
	Consultant for any particular disease employed when necessary.				

Co-operation between L.A. and Voluntary Hospitals. The Hospital accommodation for the district is adequate. The Local Authority co-operates with the voluntary hospitals in the district. The East Ashford Rural District Council is not a maternity and child welfare authority. This work is carried out by the Kent County Council.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927

There are now no nursing homes in the district.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water.

A skeleton system of water mains now exists in every parish in the Rural District, 1,787 houses being connected with the water mains of the Mid Kent Water Company, and 41 houses in the parishes of Sevington and Hinxhill are connected with the water supply of the Ashford Urban District Council. A number of extensions of water mains to detached areas were carried out, and others in progress or preparation during 1938. Twenty-five samples of well water were taken.

Three separate extensions of water mains of a total of 4,302 yards were laid in the East Ashford Rural District during the year 1938, to provide supplies for sparsely populated parts of the district, viz: at Lily Vale, Smeeth, Bower Lane, Mersham, and Fiddling Lane, Brabourne.

The water is generally satisfactory in quality and quantity. With regard to the Hinxhill supply, the report states that after filtration this water is of a high degree of organic and bacterial quality, and is free from metals. The water may be regarded as pure and wholesome and suitable for public purposes.

The water is regularly analysed bacteriologically at least quarterly, and the water reports are very satisfactory. The Mid Kent Water Company's water is chlorinated continuously.

Drainage and Sewage.

Wye, Hamstreet, and Mersham are now partially drained and sewered. Brabourne and Smeeth have local drainage systems.

Rivers and Streams.

There is no pullution in this area.

Closet Accommodation.

Into the drainage systems there are approximately 527 water closets, 910 which discharge into cesspools, 1,203 pail closets, and 330 earth closets or privy middens. The privy middens are gradually being converted; during the year 12 conversions were made, viz: 12 privy vault closets were converted into pail closets.

Public Cleansing.

(a) The Method of Collecting Dry House Refuse.

By contract with horse-drawn and motor vehicle.

(b) The Method of Collecting Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies.

By contract with tumbler carts.

(c) The Method of Disposing of Dry House Refuse.

By controlled tipping. Refuse tips provided by the Council.

(d) The Method of Disposing of Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies.

This is disposed of by contractors, and ploughed into agricultural land.

(e) The Method of Cleansing Cesspools.

This is only undertaken by the Council at Chilham, by contract, Council providing pump and tumbler cart. In other parts of the district, owners have to make their own arrangements.

(f) Arrangements for the Disposal of Cesspool Contents.

This is only undertaken at Chilham; contractors dispose of the same on agricultural land, and occupiers adopt the same method.

Scavenging and Deposition of House Refuse.

Schemes for the collection and disposal of dry house refuse in the parishes of Chilham and Mersham also an extension of the Wye Town scavenging area were under consideration at the end of 1938

(III) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Rural District of East Ashford (1938)

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1938	No. of faults and defects found	No. of faults and defects remedied
Bakehouses	9	13	4	4
a) Dairies	97	127	47	42
Slaughter-houses)Registered)Licensed	6) 4)	275	3	3
Other food-preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection.	Nil	-	-	-
Offensive trades	1	-	-	-
Common lodging houses	Nil	-	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings.	Nil	-	-	-
Factories Workshops Workplaces (other than outworkers' homes)	10) 38)) 4))	49	5	5

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S.19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS REMEDIED DURING THE YEAR

(Other Than Those Enumerated in the Above Tabulation)

Overcrowding	9	Refuse receptacles	7
Keeping of animals	2	Tents, vans and sheds ...	3
Hop-pickers' camp	17	Smoke nuisances	-
Sanitary Accommodation:-		Yard paving	18
(a) Insufficient ...	8		
(b) Defective	11	Dampness	26
Drainage:-		Roofs and rain-water pipes	31
(a) Re-constructed ...	32		
(b) Repaired	15	Floors	46
(c) Cleansed	3		
		Walls and ceilings	53
Cesspools:-			
(a) Abolished	Nil	Windows and ventilation ...	35
(b) Repaired	8		
		Baths, lavatory basins and sinks	17
Offensive accumulations ...	2		
Miscellaneous	65	Water supplies	22

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspector during the year 3,100

Approximate number of separate premises in area 2,970

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.'s into drainage system ...	527	W.C.'s into cesspools	910
Earth closets or privy middens	330	Pail closets	1,203

Number of premises not connected to public water supplies ... 1,142

No. of notices served - statutory	33	Informal	187
No. of houses, etc., disinfected	22	Batches of clothing	18

Legal proceedings and results: Nil.

Amount of food condemned during the year (including approximate weight of items which have not been weighed): 2 cwts., 1 qr., 7 lbs.

(IV) Shops Act, 1934. No action was taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature.

(V) Camping sites.

(1) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938 - 2.

(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 - 2.

(3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1938 - probably about 20.

(VI) Smoke abatement. No action was taken with the view to the abatement of smoke nuisances.

(VII) Swimming baths and pools. There are none in the East Ashford Rural District.

(VIII) Eradication of bed bugs. Particulars of any action taken for the eradication of bed bugs, including information as to:-

The number of (a) Council houses)
(b) Other houses)
(i) Found to be infested) Nil
(ii) Disinfested)

Schools. The sanitary condition and water supply of the majority of schools is fairly good, considering the age of many of them.

The attention of the Kent Education Committee, and the Board of Education has been called to the unsatisfactory drainage conditions at the Chilham C./E schools.

SECTION D - HOUSING

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 182

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 520

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... 55

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 270

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 21

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 43

(2) Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 43

(3) Action Under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... ... Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners ... ... Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

C. Proceedings Under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 10

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 10

D. Proceedings Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

E. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936, Part IV).

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of year Nil

(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ... Nil

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ... Nil

(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ... Nil

(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 9

(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 52

(7) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action taken for the abatement of overcrowding ... ... Nil

(8) Shortage of Housing Accommodation for working classes:-

(a) To replace unsatisfactory property)
(b) And to provide additional accommodation) ... 80

(9) Any observations as to shortage, or overcrowding, or any other aspect of housing: The erection of 50 Council houses in the parishes of Wye, Hastingleigh, Warehorne, Smeeth and Orlestone was completed in the early part of 1938.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

For Purposes of Provisions as to Health
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Number of Written Notices (3)	Number of Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	15	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	32	2	-
* Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	2	-	-
* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. Total	49	2	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Number of Defects: Remedied (3)	Number of Defects: Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)) Insufficient			-	
) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	-	
) Not separate for sexes ...			-	
Other offences ... ... (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)	1	1	-	-
Total	5	5	-	-

There were no outworkers in unwholesome premises.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply. Practically the whole of the milk is produced in the district, and the milk is pure and wholesome in character; the distribution is mostly undertaken by the farmers. There are now 97 dairies, cowsheds, and milk shops, and they are kept in a satisfactory condition.

Under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, the farms and dairies are frequently inspected; 83 samples of Accredited and "Tuberculin Tested" milk were obtained and forwarded to the County Laboratory during 1938. The results were uniformly good on report. A number of samples failed to pass the prescribed tests during the hot weather, and further samples were taken which proved more satisfactory.

At the end of 1938 there were 17 licensed producers of Accredited milk in the district and 2 of Tuberculin Tested milk.

Meat. As far as possible, carcases were inspected at the time of slaughter, or soon after, on notice given by the butchers. Shops, stalls, and vehicles are regularly inspected, and were mostly found in good order.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED DURING 1938

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	432 approx.	-	140	1,500 approx.	1,200 approx.
Number inspected	160	-	42	440	378
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	Nil	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis.	1·69	-	-	Nil	·71
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	-	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	2·81	-	-	-	·24

2 cwts., 1 qr., 7-lbs. of food was condemned and destroyed during the year.

Adulteration. No special action was taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, the Artificial Cream Act, 1929, etc. The Food and Drugs Act is administered by the Kent County Council.

Chemical and Bacteriological examination of food. The County Laboratory can be used for this purpose, but it was not found necessary to send any specimens for examination during 1938, except milk samples.

Nutrition. No information on the subject of nutrition was disseminated in 1938.

Hop-pickers' Accommodation

There are 485 hop-pickers' huts at 7 farms, all in the parish of Chilham. No cases of infectious disease occurred among the pickers. The usual inspections of huts, water supplies, closet and cook-house accommodation were carried out, considerable repairs and improvements being made, and a reasonably satisfactory standard of the accommodation maintained. Revised bye-laws in respect of hop-pickers' accommodation are in course of preparation by the Council, based on the Model series of the Ministry of Health

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SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever. Nineteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in 1938. Sixteen of these were removed to the isolation hospital. Thirteen of the notified cases were children attending school, 4 of the cases were adults, who probably contracted the disease from children in the same household, and there were 2 children under school age.

The parish most affected by the disease was Wye, where 7 cases occurred. Seven cases were also notified in the Smeeth district; 4 of these were members of the same family.

Diphtheria. Five cases of Diphtheria were notified. Three of these were school children, one was an adult, and one was a child under school age. Two of the cases were reported from a cottage where there were insanitary conditions, which were remedied, and in other cases no definite source could be discovered.

Erysipelas. Three cases of Erysipelas were notified, and were all facial in character. One of the Erysipelas cases was rather severe, and was removed to hospital.

Pneumonia. Only 3 cases of Pneumonia were notified against 7 in the previous year. All cases were treated at home. There were 3 deaths from this disease.

Influenza.	There was very little Influenza prevalent. One of the cases of Pneumonia was notified as Influenzal Pneumonia. Four deaths were registered from this disease.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.
Non-notifiable infectious diseases.	A number of cases of Chickenpox occurred during the year mainly among school children.
School intimations.	School intimations are still sent in by the teachers as to the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious diseases, and regarding contacts with other diseases, a number of school intimations were received as to the prevalence of Impetigo during the winter months.
Immunization Schick and Dick tests.	No action was taken to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.
Other diseases.	No locally contracted Anthrax, Epidemic, Jaundice, Rheumatic Fever, Undulant Fever or Psittacosis was reported.

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Notifiable Diseases (Other Than Tuberculosis) During the Year 1938

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	19	16	-
Diphtheria	5	5	-
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	-	-	-
Erysipelas	3	1	
Pneumonia	3	-	3
	30	22	3

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Pneumonia
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	1	-	-	-	1
3 - 4	1	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	1	1	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	8	2	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	4	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	2	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	2	1	-	-	1	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	1	2
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	-

DEATHS

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Erysipelas	Pneumonia
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	1
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	1
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	1

EAST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

TUBERCULOSIS, 1938

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
55	-	1	-	-	2	1	1	-
65 and over	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-
	-	2	4	-	4	2	2	-

No non-notified tuberculous deaths were discovered during the year.

(a) Prevention of blindness.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness, or the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury of the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

(b) Tuberculosis.

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

ELHAM RURAL (1938)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area)

Area (in acres). 36,685.

Population. (R.G.'s estimate of resident population for 1938) 8,933.

No. of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to rate books. 2,504.

Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate. £53,501.

£218.

Social conditions, chief occupations of inhabitants, etc. The majority of the inhabitants of the district are engaged in agricultural pursuits, but in the village of Lyminge and Saltwood there are a number of people with private means who have acquired residence there. The occupations of the inhabitants are healthy in character, being mostly out-of-doors.

Extent of unemployment. The average weekly number of unemployed was 27, out of a population of 8,933.

Vital statistics. Estimated population: 8,933.

		Totals	M.	F.	
Live births.	Legitimate	138	67	71	Birth rate per 1,000 of the resident estimated population. 15·8
	Illegitimate	4	2	2	
		142	69	73	
Still births.	Legitimate	3	-	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births. 20
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	
		3	-	3	
Deaths.		127	68	59	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (after adjustment by comparability factor). 10

Deaths from Puerperal causes.	Deaths
Puerperal Sepsis	Nil
Other Puerperal causes	Nil
Total	Nil

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births. Nil

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age.

All infants per 1,000 live births	77
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	79
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	16
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	Nil

Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

Causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

There were no causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

Unemployment.

There was no evidence that unemployment exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1938

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Influenza	-	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	3	3
Other Tuberculous diseases	-	-
Syphilis	-	-
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis ...	-	-
Cancer, malignant disease	10	6
Diabetes	2	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	1
Heart Disease	18	17
Aneurysm	2	-
Other circulatory diseases	2	5
Bronchitis	1	-
Pneumonia	4	2
Other respiratory diseases	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	1	-
Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)	-	-
Appendicitis	2	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-
Other diseases of the liver, etc.	-	-
Other digestive diseases	-	5
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2	-
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Puerperal causes	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	4	2
Senility	1	-
Suicide	1	3
Other violence	5	2
Other defined diseases	5	8
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All causes	68	59

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.	Name	Qualifications	Other Offices Held
	MacDougall, D.	M.D., C.M., D.P.H.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District.
	Newport, Geo. N.	S.L.E. Board (London).	None.

(a) Laboratory Facilities. The County Council Laboratory at Maidstone is used for the examination of clinical material, water, milk and foodstuffs.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.
(1) For infectious cases: one motor ambulance from Folkestone.
(2) For non-infectious cases and accidents: one motor ambulance from Folkestone.
(3) For maternity patients: none.

(c) Nursing in the home.
(1) General. None.
(2) For infectious cases: none.

(d) Clinic and treatment centres.

Name	Situation	Nature of Accommodation	Provided By
Maternity and Child Welfare.	Parish Hall, Lyminge.	Consultations monthly with doctor. Nurse attends alternate Fridays.	Kent County Council.

The Infectious Hospital is now closed, and the Smallpox Hospital is now also closed, all cases of infectious disease going to Folkestone; and the Smallpox cases will go to the Dover Smallpox Hospital for treatment.

Co-operation between L.A. and voluntary hospitals. The hospital provision for the district appears to be adequate. The Local Authority co-operates by subscribing to the Hospital by Hospital Days, etc.

Cases of illness other than infectious disease go to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone, or to the General Hospital, Canterbury.

Maternity and child welfare. The Elham R.D.C. is not a maternity and child welfare authority; this service is carried out by the Kent County Council.

Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927. The Elham R.D.C. is not a local supervising authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water.

The mains of the Elham Valley Water Company are available in several parishes in the district, and those of the Folkestone Water Company supply part of one parish. Both sources of water are drawn from deep wells in the chalk, the Elham Valley Water Company's works being at Skeete, Lyminge. The supply drawn from the Company's mains is constant. Elham, Lyminge, Saltwood, Hawkinge, and part of Acrise are supplied by these Companies. There is also a small private supply at Paddlesworth.

Newington has a good supply of water from the mains connected with the two springs at the foot of Peene Hill. The East Kent Water Company's mains are now laid through the parish of Swingfield.

Water Samples

Public Assistance Institution, Lyminge	9
Elham Valley Water Co. ...	4
East Kent District Water Co.	5
Brockman's Newington Supply ...	4
Holland's Peene Supply ...	4
Harris's Peene Supply	2
Paddlesworth Water Co. ...	2
Beachborough Park School ...	1
Wells at Lyminge	3
" " Etchinghill	9
" " Newington	2
" " Sellindge	2
" " Newingreen	1
Spring at Postling	1
Total	49

Drainage and sewerage.

A water carriage system of sewerage is now in vogue at Saltwood. Other parts of the district, namely, Lyminge, and Elham, and larger villages require main drainage. At present the contents of the pail closets are collected weekly by a contractor, who empties the cesspools about once a month, and more frequently when required to do so. The cesspool contents are now being treated at the sewage works of the Elham Union, taken over by the Elham R.D.C. A scheme for the drainage of Lyminge, Elham, and Newington is still under consideration by the Elham R.D.C.

Rivers and streams.

There is no pollution.

(i) Closet accommodation.

There are, in the Elham District, 239 W.C.'s discharging into a drainage system, 1,802 W.C.'s discharging into cesspools; there are 40 earth closets or privy middens, and 736 pail closets. Wash down water closets, earth, and pail closets are the type now allowed to be erected.

(ii) (a) The Method of Collecting Dry House Refuse.

At Saltwood dry refuse is collected and taken away by a contractor. In the other parishes the tenants remove it themselves.

(b) The Method of Collecting Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies.

At Lyminge and Newington the refuse from earth closets and privies is removed by a contractor; in other parishes removed by tenants themselves.

(c) The Method of Disposing of Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies.

Taken to a dump and covered with earth or other suitable covering.

(d) The Method of Cleansing Cesspools.

The Council has a motor cesspool emptier for emptying cesspools at Lyminge. In other parishes tenants make arrangements themselves.

(e) Arrangements for the Disposal of Cesspool Contents.

The contents of cesspools are taken to the sewage works at Etchinghill and passed through tanks and filters - or disposed of on suitable land. Saltwood has a water carriage system of sewerage, and at Lyminge the contents are dealt with at the drainage works of the public Assistance Authorities. In other parishes the contents are disposed of on land in the vicinity.

(f) The Method of Disposing of Dry House Refuse.

Where collected is taken to a dump. In other parishes tenants dispose of it.

RURAL DISTRICT OF ELHAM (1938)

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1938	No. of faults and defects found	No. of faults and defects remedied
Bakehouses	9	28	2	2
(a) Dairies	180	269	9	7
Slaughter-houses)Registered)Licensed	5) 2)	408	2	2
Other food-preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection.	Nil	-	-	-
Offensive trades	Nil	-	-	-
Common lodging houses	Nil	-	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings.	Nil	-	-	-
Factories Workshops Workplaces (other than outworkers' homes)	8 51 16	21) 32) 70 17)	1	1

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S.19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

Nuisances and Defects Remedied During the Year

(Other Than Those Enumerated in the Above Tabulation)

Overcrowding	Nil	Refuse receptacles ...	10
Keeping of animals	2	Tents, vans and sheds ...	2
Hop-pickers' camp	Nil	Smoke nuisances	Nil
Sanitary Accommodation:-		Yard paving	9
(a) Insufficient ...	Nil		
(b) Defective	15	Dampness	14
Drainage:-		Roofs and rain-water pipes	16
(a) Re-constructed ...	12		
(b) Repaired	14	Floors	10
(c) Cleansed	4		
		Walls and ceilings ...	20
Cesspools:-			
(a) Abolished	Nil	Windows and ventilation ...	15
(b) Repaired	10		
		Baths, lavatory basins and sinks	7
Offensive accumulations ...	4		
Miscellaneous	12	Water supplies	10

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspector(s) during the year 1,671

Approximate number of separate premises in area 2,742

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.'s into drainage system ...	239	W.C.'s into cesspools	1,802
Earth closets or privy middens	40	Pail closets ...	736

Number of premises not connected to public water-supplies ... 610

No. of notices served - Statutory	6	Informal	56
No. of houses, etc., disinfected	28	Batches of clothing	2

Legal proceedings and results: Nil.

Amount of food condemned during the year (including approximate weight of items which have not been weighed): 15 cwts., 12-lbs. (including carcases - or parts of carcases - condemned on account of tuberculosis).

(IV) Shops Act, 1934. Any action taken during year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops, and to sanitary conveniences? or under the Public Health Act, 1936?

No action taken.

(V) Camping sites. (1) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938 - 3.

(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936 - 2.

(3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1938 - 24.

(VI) Smoke abatement.

Any action taken with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke? any co-operative action with industry?

No action necessary.

(VII) Swimming baths and pools.

There are no swimming baths in the Elham R.D.

(VIII) Eradication of bed bugs.

Particulars of any action taken for the eradication of bed bugs, including information as to:-

(1) The number of (a) Council houses, (b) other houses, (i) found to be infested, (ii) disinfested.

(2) The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs, and the name of fumigant and/or insecticide used.

(3) The methods employed for insuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

(4) Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a contractor.

(5) The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

(1) No Council houses, or other houses were found infected. Measures to deal with bed bugs have, therefore, not been necessary.

Schools.

The sanitary condition and water supply of the public elementary schools is satisfactory. Some of them have been enlarged and improved, giving more accommodation.

SECTION D - HOUSING

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts 51

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 348

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... ... Nil

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... Nil

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 10

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 51

(2) Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 42

(3) Action Under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings Under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 51

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 42
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners ... ... Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil

C. Proceedings Under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 10

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 10

D. Proceedings Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

E. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936, Part IV).

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ... Nil

(2) Number of families dwelling therein ... ... Nil

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ... ... Nil

(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during year ... ... Nil

(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during year ... ... Nil

(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... Nil

(7) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action taken for the abatement of overcrowding ... ... Nil

(8) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which it is considered desirable to report ... ... Nil

(9) Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority 46

(10) Number of new houses built during the year:-

(a) By the Local Authority 8
(b) By other bodies or persons 37

(11) Shortage of housing accommodation for working classes:-

(a) To replace unsatisfactory property ... ... Probably 50 houses
(b) To provide additional accommodation 10

(12) Any observations as to shortage, or overcrowding, or any other aspect of housing:-

A higher standard of housing in the Rural District required.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

For Purposes of Provisions as to Health
Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	21		Nil
Factories without mechanical power	32		Nil
* Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	17		Nil
* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. Total	70		

2. DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	1	1		
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)) Insufficient			-	
) Unsuitable or defective ...			-	
) Not separate for sexes ...			-	
Other offences ... ... (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	1	1		

There are no outworkers in unwholesome premises.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply.

The milk supply is produced almost entirely within the district, and the milk is, on the whole, pure and wholesome in character. There are now 180 dairies, cowsheds and milk shops on the register. The structural conditions of some of the cowsheds are not up to modern standards, proper drainage being the main defect, and defective flooring in some cases.

The farms and dairies are frequently inspected under the Milk and Dairies Order, 1926, and the (Special Designations) Order, 1923 and 1936.

Ninety-eight samples of milk for bacteriological examination were sent to the County Laboratory, and reports on them were, on the whole, satisfactory; 80 Accredited, 14 Tuberculin Tested, and 4 ordinary.

(b) Meat.

(1) Meat Inspection.

Meat carcases are inspected at the time of slaughter or soon after on notices sent by the butchers. Diseased meat, when condemned, is buried in lime or otherwise destroyed.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED DURING 1938

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	19	60	362	1,774	3,485
Number inspected	6	60	145	540	1,915
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	Nil	Nil	6	30
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis					
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcases condemned	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	57
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis					

(2) Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations of 1924.

The stores, shops, and stalls are regularly inspected and attention called to the meat regulations.

(c) Adulteration, etc. Administration and Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

The Elham R.D.C. is not a Local Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act - this work is carried out by the Kent County Council.

(d) Chemical and bacteriological examination of food.

All chemical and bacteriological examination of food is carried out at Maidstone, but no specimens were examined in 1938, with the exception of milk.

(e) Nutrition.

No dissemination of knowledge or special work was carried out on the subject of nutrition.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever.

Thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. Seven of these were children of school age, 4 were adults, and 2 were children under school age; 10 of the cases were removed to the isolation hospital. Two cases which occurred in June were only notified in the desquamating stage.

Diphtheria.

Three cases of Diphtheria were notified; 2 of these were school children notified from the same house, and the other one was a domestic servant. All three were removed to hospital and made a full recovery.

Enteric.

One case of Para-typhoid Fever was notified in a man who travelled extensively, and must have probably contracted the disease outside the district.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia were notified, one of them from an Institution, and the other was removed to Folkestone Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Erysipelas.

Two cases of Erysipelas were notified, both facial in character.

Pneumonia.

Ten cases of Pneumonia were notified during the year, most of them adults. They were all treated at home. Six deaths occurred from Pneumonia.

Influenza.

A few cases of Influenza occurred early in the year. There were 4 deaths from this disease.

Smallpox.

No Smallpox occurred during the year.

School Intimations.

The usual school intimations were received with regard to the prevalence of non-notifiable infectious diseases, and cases of Chickenpox were reported in this way.

Malaria, Dysentery, etc.

There was no Malaria, or Dysentery notified.

Artificial Immunization.

No steps have been taken to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

Other diseases.

No locally contracted Anthrax, Epidemic, Jaundice, Rheumatic Fever, Undulant Fever, Glandular Fever or Psittacosis were reported.

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT

Notifiable Diseases (Other Than Tuberculosis) During the year 1938

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	13	10	1
Diphtheria	3	3	-
Enteric Fever (including Para-typhoid)	1	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	2	1	-
Erysipelas	2	1	-
Pneumonia	10	-	6
Total	31	16	7

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	1	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	2	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	1	1	-	-	-	1
5 - 10	4	1	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	2	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	1	-	-	-	2
20 - 25	-	-	-	1	-	1
25 - 35	1	-	-	1	-	-
35 - 45	2	-	1	-	1	1
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	1	3
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	2

DEATHS

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Puerperal Fever	Erysipelas	Pneumonia
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	1	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	2
20 - 25	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	-	-	-	1
35 - 45	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	-	-	1
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	2

ELHAM RURAL DISTRICT, 1938

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
25	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	3	3	1	1	3	3	-	-

No non-notified Tuberculous deaths were discovered. Tuberculosis is now well notified in the district.

(a) Prevention of blindness.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the prevention of blindness or the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury of the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the Ophthalmic Hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

(b) Tuberculosis.

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL (1938)

SECTION A - (Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area)

Area (in acres).	39,453.
Population.	(R.G.'s estimate of resident population for 1938) 8,443.
No. of inhabited houses (end of 1938) according to rate books.	2,670
Rateable value and sum represented by a penny rate.	£35,902. £153.13. 7.
Social conditions, chief occupations of inhabitants, etc.	The majority of the inhabitants are engaged in agricultural work, and, therefore, in healthy occupations, but a certain number in the villages of Charing and Pluckley are residents who have retired from work.
Extent of unemployment.	The Labour Exchange reports that the average weekly number of unemployed was 503 for the three Ashford districts. This number includes the population within a six-mile radius of Ashford, or about 1·2% of the population of the three districts.
Vital statistics.	Estimated population: 8,443.

		Totals	M.	F.		
Live births.	Legitimate	91	43	48	Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population.	11·2
	Illegitimate	4	2	2		
		95	45	50		
Still births.	Legitimate	2	-	2	Rate per 1,000 (live and still) births.	20
	Illegitimate	-	-	-		
		2	-	2		
Deaths.		109	56	53	Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (after adjustment by comparability factor).	9·8
Deaths from Puerperal causes.			Deaths			
	Puerperal Sepsis		Nil			
	Other Puerperal causes		Nil			
	Total		Nil		Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.	Nil

Death rate of infants under 1 year of age.	All infants per 1,000 live births	21
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	21
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
	Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	14
	Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
	Deaths from Whooping Cough	Nil
	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under two years of age)	Nil

Any unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

There was no unusual or excessive mortality during the year.

Causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

There were no causes of sickness specially noteworthy.

Unemployment.

There was no evidence that unemployment exercised any significant influence on the health or physique of children or adults.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT, 1938

Causes of Death	M.	F.
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	-	-
Measles	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-
Influenza	2	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-
Cerebro-spinal Fever	-	-
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	3	2
Other tuberculous diseases	1	-
Syphilis	1	-
General Paralysis of the Insane, tabes dorsalis ...	2	-
Cancer, malignant disease	4	10
Diabetes	-	-
Cerebral Haemorrhage	4	5
Heart Disease	19	21
Aneurysm	1	-
Other circulatory diseases	3	4
Bronchitis	2	-
Pneumonia	3	2
Other respiratory diseases	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	-	-
Diarrhoea, etc. (under two years)	-	-
Appendicitis	-	-
Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-
Other diseases of the liver, etc.	-	1
Other digestive diseases	1	1
Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	-
Puerperal Sepsis	-	-
Other Puerperal causes	-	-
Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc.	1	-
Senility	2	2
Suicide	1	1
Other violence	3	1
Other defined diseases	2	2
Causes ill-defined or unknown	-	-
All causes	56	53

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT, 1938

SECTION B - GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.	Name	Qualifications	Other Public Offices Held
	MacDougall, D.	M.D., C.M., D.P.H.	M.O.H. of East Kent (No. 3) United District.
	Lawrence, G. P.	Certificate R. Sanitary Institute, also for meat and foods.	None.

(a) Laboratory Facilities. The County Council Laboratory at Maidstone is used for the examination of clinical material, water, milk, and foodstuffs.

(b) Ambulance Facilities.
(1) For infectious cases: one motor ambulance.
(2) For non-infectious cases and accidents: one motor ambulance (St. John's).

(c) Nursing in the home.
(1) General. None.
(2) For infectious cases: none.

The Health Visitor is now under the control of the County Council.

(d) Clinics and treatment centres. None, except under the County Council.

Hospitals. The Smallpox hospital, 12 beds, at Bethersden, will shortly be closed under the Kent C.C. scheme, when Smallpox cases will be sent to Hollingbourne for treatment.

The Infectious hospital at Westwell is now closed. All cases of infectious disease, except Tuberculosis, are now treated at Warren Lane in the Ashford Urban District when it is necessary.

Cases of sickness other than infectious disease are treated at the Voluntary hospital at Ashford and Canterbury.

Maternity and child welfare. The West Ashford Council is not a maternity and child welfare authority, but is a local supervising authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927.

Nursing homes. There is only one nursing home registered in the West Ashford district. No new applications for registration were received during 1938.

SECTION C - SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water.

The district is supplied chiefly by the mains of the Mid Kent Water Company. The water comes from a deep well at Charing, sunk into the lower greensand, and from which it is pumped to a reservoir on the side of Charing Hill, 494 feet above ordnance datum. Water from this reservoir can be distributed by gravitation over practically the whole district. In addition, the company possesses small gravitation works at Pluckley. The water is analysed quarterly, and good reports have been received.

Twelve samples of water were sent for analysis during 1938; 5 from the Hothfield Institution, 4 from the Public mains, and 3 ordinary.

Drainage and sewage.

There is a system of sewage with disposal works at Bethersden, Charing, Smarden and Great Chart. At the disposal works at Bethersden and Smarden conditions are now satisfactory - alterations have been carried out which have put them in better condition.

Rivers and streams.

There is no pollution of any river or stream.

Closet accommodation.

There are 780 W.C.'s to drainage system; 685 W.C.'s discharge into cesspools. There are 834 pail closets and 329 privy middens or earth closets in the district. Water closets or pail closets are the only type allowed to be erected in the district. Twenty-two privies were converted to pail closets, and 10 pail closets were converted into W.C.'s during the year.

Public cleansing.

(a) The Method of Collecting Dry House Refuse.

Voluntary collections in various parishes have been attempted.

(b) The Method of Collecting Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies.

Removed by tenants.

(c) The Method of Disposing of Dry House Refuse.

One or more refuse dumps in each parish; no control over dumping.

(d) The Method of Disposing of Refuse from Earth Closets and Privies.

Usually disposed of by burying or digging contents in on land adjoining premises; in the case of privies, contents are removed by owner or occupier, and used as manure.

(e) The Method of Cleansing Cesspools.

Usually undertaken by builders and others; two sewerage carts are provided in the district by the parishes of Charing and Kingsnorth, builders and others using same.

(f) The Arrangements for the Disposal of Cesspool Contents.

Usually by land irrigation.

RURAL DISTRICT OF WEST ASHFORD (1938)

	No. in District	No. of visits in 1938	No. of faults and Defects Found	No. of faults and Defects remedied
Bakehouses	8	8	-	-
(a) Dairies	121	81	42	31
Slaughter-houses)Registered)Licensed	8) 7)	298	-	-
Other food-preparing places which are, as such, subject to inspection.	-	-	-	-
Offensive trades	2	-	-	-
Common lodging houses	-	-	-	-
Houses-let-in-lodgings	-	-	-	-
Factories	14	13)	1	-
Workshops	17	12)	-	-
Workplaces (other than outworkers' homes)	-	-)	-	-

Nuisances and Defects Remedied During the Year

(Other Than Those Enumerated in the Above Tabulation)

Overcrowding	6	Refuse receptacles	-
Keeping of animals	-	Tents, vans and sheds ...	-
Hop-pickers' camp	-	Smoke nuisances	-
Sanitary Accommodation:-		Yard paving	9
(a) Insufficient ...	20		
(b) Defective	49	Dampness	23
Drainage:-		Roofs and rain-water pipes	29
(a) Re-constructed ...	5		
(b) Repaired	9	Floors	7
(c) Cleansed	4		
		Walls and ceilings	40
Cesspools:-			
(a) Abolished	-	Windows and ventilation ...	29
(b) Repaired	1		
		Baths, lavatory basins and sinks	19
Offensive accumulations ...	2		
Miscellaneous	173	Water supplies	12

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by inspector(s) during the year 3,470

(a) The expression "Dairy" is defined in S.19 (i) Milk & Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915. Two or more separate cowsheds on the same farm should be counted as one "Dairy," but a milk store associated with a cowshed should be counted separately as a second dairy on the same farm.

Approximate number of separate premises in area 2,625

Approximate number of such premises at the end of the year, containing each type of sanitary convenience as under:-

W.C.'s into drainage system ...	780	W.C.'s into cesspools	685
Earth closets or privy middens	329	Pail closets	834
Number of premises not connected to public water supplies ...			
No. of notices served - statutory	5	Informal	112
No. of houses, etc., disinfected	21	Batches of clothing ...	23

Legal proceedings and results: Nil.

Amount of food condemned during the year (including approximate weight of items which have not been weighed): 27 tons, 10 cwts. (including 56 carcases - or parts of carcases - condemned on account of tuberculosis).

(IV) Shops Act, 1934. Any action taken during the year under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to ventilation and temperature of shops, and to sanitary conveniences? or under the Public Health Act, 1936? Nil.

(V) Camping sites.

(1) The number of sites in the area which were used for camping purposes during 1938: Nil.

(2) The number of camping sites in respect of which licences have been issued by the Local Authority under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936: Nil.

(3) The estimated maximum number of campers resident in the area at one time during the summer season, 1938: Nil.

(VI) Smoke abatement. Any action taken with a view to the abatement of nuisance from smoke? Any co-operative action with industry? Nil.

(VII) Swimming baths and pools. There are no swimming baths in the district.

(VIII) Eradication of bed bugs. Particulars of any action taken for the eradication of bed bugs, including information as to:-

(1) The number of (a) Council houses (b) other houses (i) found to be infested (ii) disinfested.

(2) The methods employed for freeing infested houses from bed bugs, and the name of fumigant and/or insecticide used.

(3) The methods employed for insuring that the belongings of tenants are free from vermin before removal to Council houses.

(4) Whether the work of disinfestation is carried out by the Local Authority or by a contractor.

(5) The measures taken by way of supervision or education of tenants to prevent infestation or re-infestation after cleansing.

) Nil

Schools. The sanitary condition of the schools is good, considering the age of some of the buildings. The water supply is generally satisfactory.

SECTION D - HOUSING

(1) Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts 1,200

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 1,635

(2) Number of dwelling-houses (included under the preceding heading) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 112

Number of inspections made for that purpose ... 1,544

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 16

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ... Approx. 600

(2) Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 29

(3) Action Under Statutory Powers.

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 9

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after the service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 9
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

B. Proceedings Under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 5

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which such defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-

(a) By owners 5
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C. Proceedings Under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made 1

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 1

D. Proceedings Under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... Nil

E. Overcrowding (Housing Act, 1936, Part IV).

(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year ... 17

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 17

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 117

(4) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ... Nil

(5) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 12

(6) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 83

(7) Number of cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after action taken for the abatement of overcrowding ... ... Nil

(8) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which it is considered desirable to report:-

This Council is considering building 16 more Council houses in the near future.

(9) Total number of houses owned by the Local Authority 84

(10) Number of new houses built during the year:-

(a) By the Local Authority 38
(b) By other bodies or persons 41

(11) Shortage of housing accommodation for working classes:-

(a) To replace unsatisfactory property)
(b) To provide additional accommodation) ... 16

(12) Any observations as to shortage, or overcrowding, or any other aspect of housing:-

This Council have recently erected 38 Council houses, and are proposing to erect 16 more in the near future.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

For Purposes of Provisions as to Health
Including Inspections Made by Sanitary Inspectors

Premises (1)	Number of Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted (4)
Factories with mechanical power	13	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	12	1	-
* Other Premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises)	-	-	-
* Electrical Stations should be reckoned as factories. Total	25	1	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects: Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Number of defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted (5)
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...				
Overcrowding (S.2)				
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)				
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)				
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)				
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)) Insufficient	1	1 remedied in 1939	-	-
) Unsuitable or defective ...			-	
) Not separate for sexes ...			-	
Other offences ... ... (Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937.)				
Total	Nil	Nil	-	-

There were no outworkers in unwholesome premises.

SECTION E - INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply.

The milk is produced almost entirely within the district, and the milk is, on the whole, pure and wholesome in character. There are now 121 dairies, cowsheds and milk shops on the register. The structural condition of the cowsheds generally is in a fair condition. The Sanitary Inspector has inspected a large number of the dairies and cowsheds during the year, and a lot of work has been done to bring them up to modern standards.

Number of milk samples taken: 39 Accredited, 32 complied with the prescribed tests. There were no samples of ordinary milk taken.

(b) Meat and other foods.

Meat carcases are inspected at the time of slaughter or soon afterwards on notice sent by the butcher. Diseased meat, when condemned, is buried in lime or burnt in the Urban Destructor. Twenty-seven tons, 10 cwts. Mostly whole carcases affected by tuberculosis.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	250	250	100	950	1,000
Number inspected	150	245	70	650	750
All Diseases Except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcases condemned		16		11	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		28		14	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis		9·4%		3·8%	0·4%
Tuberculosis Only					
Whole carcases condemned		92		-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned		11		-	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis		22%		Nil	0·4%

(c) Adulteration.

The Council is not a Local Authority under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, and samples when necessary are taken by the Kent County Council for examination.

(d) Chemical and Bacteriological examination of food.

The examination of food is carried out at the Kent County Council Laboratory at Maidstone, which is particularly used with regard to milk and water examination.

(e) Nutrition.

No information has been circulated with regard to this matter.

SECTION F - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Scarlet Fever. Thirteen cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. Eleven of these were children attending school, 1 was an adult, and 1 under school age. At the beginning of the year a number of cases occurred in a Children's Home in the district, which did not extend beyond the first quarter; otherwise the majority of the cases seemed to have been contracted during attendance at school. Twelve of the cases were removed to hospital.

Diphtheria. Only 3 cases of Diphtheria were notified. These occurred in September and October. Two of them were inmates in the same house. The origin of the cases which occurred in September was obscure, as the sanitary conditions at the house were satisfactory. The case notified in October was a child who had been hop-picking and had returned home only a few days before being taken ill. Otherwise there was no insanitary condition on the premises. All these cases were removed to hospital.

Enteric Fever. There was only one notification received of Enteric Fever. The patient was an employee on a liner where several cases of Enteric had occurred on board, and he had developed the trouble after returning home. He was treated in the Infectious hospital, and no further cases occurred.

Pneumonia. There were 23 cases of Pneumonia notified during the year. Eight of these occurred in the Hothfield Institution, and the others, which were reported mainly in the first and last quarters of the year, were treated at home. Four of them were Influenzal cases. There were 5 deaths.

Influenza. A number of cases of Influenza occurred during the year, and 3 deaths were registered from this disease.

Smallpox. No cases of Smallpox during the year.

School Intimations. The usual school intimations were received with regard to non-notifiable infectious diseases, and also with regard to contacts with notifiable diseases. There were a few cases of Whooping Cough among the children during the year.

Artificial Immunization. No steps have been taken to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

Other diseases. No cases of locally contracted Anthrax, Jaundice, Rheumatic Fever, Undulant Fever, Glandular Fever, or Psittacosis were reported.

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Notifiable Diseases (Other Than Tuberculosis) During the Year 1938

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	13	12	-
Diphtheria	3	3	-
Enteric Fever	1	1	-
Pneumonia	23	-	5
	40	16	5

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	1
1 - 2	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	1	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	1	-	-	-
5 - 10	6	1	-	1
10 - 15	3	1	-	-
15 - 20	1	-	1	1
20 - 35	1	1	-	1
35 - 45	-	-	-	2
45 - 65	-	-	-	7
65 and over	-	-	-	10

DEATHS

Age Periods	Scarlet Fever	Diph-theria	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia
Under 1 yr.	-	-	-	-
1 - 2	-	-	-	-
2 - 3	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	1
10 - 15	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	1
20 - 35	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	-	-
45 - 65	-	-	-	1
65 and over	-	-	-	2

WEST ASHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
35	3	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	4	2	4	1	3	2	1	-

No non-notified deaths were found in the district. On the whole, Tuberculosis is now well notified in the area.

Prevention of blindness.

No action was taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes. Cases of this description are usually sent to the Ophthalmic hospital at Maidstone, or to the Victoria Hospital, Folkestone.

Tuberculosis.

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925.